

# - 2 -

(c) The seams are irregular, discontinuous and only from one to three meters thick. The coal is badly folded and faulted.

## 50X1-HUM

¥.

## 3. Varshets (not Orashets) Basin (A3)

There are about 10 distinct mining areas in this field which is on the Yugoslav-Bulgarian border. The area produces mainly gas coal (see B2) but there is a little anthracite.

# 4. Balkan Basin (Trevnenski Balkan) (Bl)

- (a) This bituainous field is located in the central part of the country. The eastern end is near Sliven, and the western end near Varshets (or Vurshets).
- (b) There are three major producing mines: The Prince Boris and Lav mines in the west and the Chumerns mine in the eastern part. A number of small mines produce intermittently.
- (c) Production does not exceed 20 to 30,000 tons per year, at the most.
- (d) Reserves are uncertain but are probably about 15 to 20 million metric tons.
- (e) Mining methods are still primitive. In normal times it is difficult to sell this coal. During World War II the production was materially increased by adding additional laborers, but no modernization of methods or equipment was attempted.

# 5. Vrushka Chuka Field (B2)

- (a) This is an area of gas and anthracite coal of little importance.
- (b) The production is only a few thousand tons per year by primitive methods.

### 6. Souchostrel Basin

- (a) This basin, near the southwest corner of Bulgaria, contains no coal mines.
- (b) The coal is of good grade but occurs in thin seems.

# 7. The Georgi Dimitrov Basin (Formerly named the Pernik Basin) (L1)

(a) The mines now operating are:

#### Underground:

Stari Brudnitsi
Bali Breg
Sarava Erusha
Svetia Anna
Bobov Dol (now called Brigadir)
Tava (new)
Tolbubhin (new)
Home unknown (new)
The Christov Botov mine is mined out.

CONTINUETAL